Note

A New Replacement Name For *Pterocalla* Panfilov, 1980 (Neuroptera: Polystoechotidae), A Junior Homonym of *Pterocalla* Rondani, 1848 (Diptera: Ulidiidae)

The neuropteran generic name *Pterocalla* was proposed by Panfilov (1980) for the fossil species *Pterocalla superba*, which was based on a single strikinglymarked forewing from the Upper Jurassic of southern Kazakhstan. Panfilov originally placed *Pterocalla* in the neuropteran family Osmylidae, but the genus was reassigned to the family Polystoechotidae by Makarkin and Archibald (2005), and subsequently treated there by Archibald and Makarkin (2006).

It has recently been discovered that Panfilov's Pterocalla is a junior homonym of the dipteran genus-group name Pterocalla Rondani (Rondani 1848). which is currently considered to be a valid genus in the family Ulidiidae (Thompson 2006). Pterocalla superba Panfilov is regarded as a valid taxon, and is the subject of active paleoentomological research. Because Pterocalla Panfilov has no synonyms, a new replacement name is required for it, for which I propose the name Paleopterocalla, new name. I also create the new combination Paleopterocalla superba for its type species, the only species currently placed in the genus.

These neuropteran names now may be cited synoptically as follows:

Neuroptera: Polystoechotidae

Paleopterocalla Oswald, new name. Type species: Pterocalla superba Panfilov 1980: 96, fixed automatically from the original type species designation for Pterocalla Panfilov 1980, nec Rondani 1848. Etymology: Paleo- (from Greek palaios, ancient) + -pterocalla (from Pterocalla, a polystoechotid genusgroup name), in reference to the junior homonym for which *Paleopterocalla* was proposed as a new replacement name, and to the fossil nature of its only known species. Gender: Feminine, from the gender appropriate to the Latin suffix -a (Art. 30.1.3).

Pterocalla Panfilov 1980: 96 (nec Rondani 1848: 83). Type species: *Pterocalla superba* Panfilov 1980: 96, by original designation. Etymology: Unexplained, probably Ptero- (from Greek pteron, wing) + -calla (from Greek kallos, beautiful), in reference to the strikingly patterned wing of its type species. Gender: Feminine, from the gender appropriate to the Latin suffix -a (Art. 30.1.3).

Acknowledgments.—I thank my colleagues Vladimir Makarkin and Bruce Archibald for reviewing this note prior to submission.

LITERATURE CITED

For more complete bibliographical and dating information about the references cited below see the cited reference numbers in the Bibliography of the Neuropterida [BotN] at http://entowww. tamu.edu/research/neuropterida/neur_bibliography/ bibhome.html.

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